

The Knoxville Independent

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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

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T. J. Smith Graysville, Tenn.

DELEGATE TO KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF LABOR

John Jeffrey Pittsburg, Ky.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY

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The bricklayers of Little Rock, Ark., want an increase from 75 cents to \$7½ cents an hour.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers will meet in Granite City, Ill., May 1.

The International Union of Laundry Workers has a combined membership of 4,300 in seventy-nine locals.

The Woodcarvers' International union comprises twenty-one local unions, with a combined membership of 1,109.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypes' Union of America will meet in convention at Cleveland on June 11.

Four hundred and five local unions are affiliated with the International Molders' union, and the total membership is 50,000.

HORSESHOERS FIX SCALE.

New Wage Agreement Provides For the Entire Country.

Officers of the Master Horseshoers' National Protective association and the International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, in recent session at Cincinnati, announced at the conclusion of a two days' conference that they had signed a wage agreement for the entire country, effective May 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918.

The new agreement provides for a wage scale ranging from \$3.50 to \$5 a day, according to locality. Nine hours are to constitute a day's work, with eight hours on Saturday, during the winter months, and a half holiday on Saturday during the summer. All disputes are to be settled by arbitration.

The new contract affects 8,000 master horseshoers and 11,000 journeymen horseshoers in 400 cities throughout the United States.

Health Insurance in Ohio.

The legislature of Ohio under date of March 10, 1917, enacted a law providing for the creation of a commission to study the subject of health insurance and sickness and of old age insurance and to submit to the next general assembly a full report of its work and findings. The act appropriates \$25,000 for the work of the commission.

SUPREME COURT HELPS LABOR

Minimum Wages For Women and Shorter Day For Men.

NOW THE LAW OF THE LAND

Recent Decision of Highest Judicial Tribunal of Great Importance—Effect Will Be Far-reaching—Women's Wage Legislation Has Been Passed in Ten States.

Two decisions of greatest national importance were announced by the supreme court of the United States on April 9. The text is not yet at hand, but it is possible nevertheless to some extent to gauge their significance.

One ended the long suspense over the status of minimum wage laws by upholding the constitutionality of the compulsory Oregon law, giving the welfare commission power to fix minimum wages for women.

The other gave a new aspect to the power of state legislatures to regulate hours of labor for adult men, a power that has been exceedingly questionable since the supreme court twelve years ago, in the famous case of Lochner versus New York, declared unconstitutional a law limiting the working day of bakers in New York to ten hours.

The hours of labor case came before the court in the form of an Oregon law which limits the working hours of male employees in mills, factories and manufacturing establishments to ten hours in each twenty-four. This is a more sweeping provision than any other legislation of similar character that has ever come before the court. An eight hour law for miners has been upheld because the court believed mining to be an unhealthy occupation. A sixteen hour law applying to men in railway train service has been held to be valid because such a limitation has a direct relation to public safety. But the ten hour law for bakers, in the opinion of the court as constituted in 1905, had neither of these merits and therefore was void, as an unwarranted interference with freedom of contract.

That the court should now uphold a general ten hour law is evidence of a significant change in judicial opinion. The Oregon law covers trades in general regardless of special hazard either to the public or to the employees. It covers even bakeries, which twelve years ago the court said specifically no legislature had the power to do.

The decision in which it is based, must be to encourage the enactment of laws regulating hours for men, as well as women and children.

The decision in the minimum wage case will be felt immediately in ten states where minimum wage laws for women have been enacted, but where watchful waiting for the attitude of the supreme court has hindered efficient enforcement. It will also stimulate legislation insuring the minimum of decent living for workers in those states which have hesitated to adopt minimum wage legislation while a test case was pending. Finally it places a broader interpretation upon the police power of the state than has ever been admitted before.

By its act the supreme court concedes that the state should interfere not only with long hours and injurious conditions of labor because public health is affected, but with wage payments. When Louis D. Brandeis appeared before the supreme court in December, 1915, as attorney for the defense he based his argument on the cost to the state of underpaid, undernourished workers. This cost he reckoned up with the aid of Josephine Goldmark of the National Consumers' league in an 800 page brief presenting conditions found in Oregon among working women by the industrial welfare commission and confirmed by investigations in various states.

No decision was rendered at that time, and on account of the reconstruction of the supreme court the case was ordered reopened in January, 1917. Mr. Brandeis, who had meantime been appointed as a member of the court, could not partake in the argument or sit in the case. But Felix Frankfurter, counsel of the National Consumers' league, who made the argument for the state of Oregon, again stressed the fact that the "grave consequences to the public health (of low wages), the general lowering of standards, the resultant drain on the taxing resources of the government, gave indubitable grounds for state action." In a new brief, compiled by Miss Goldmark, the world experience supporting these assertions was brought down to date. This brief is the latest in a list of fifteen prepared by the National Consumers' league which since 1908 have played a successful part in upholding the constitutionality of labor laws in state and federal courts of last resort.

In upholding the law four justices decided in favor, four voted in the negative, and Mr. Justice Brandeis was disqualified from voting. Under the rules of the court no opinion was rendered, as there was no majority. It is simply announced that the decision of the Oregon supreme court in this case is sustained.

At a time when attempts are being made to break down working standards, at a time when industrial strain will be tense and at a time when the cost of living mounts up each day these two decisions of the supreme court stand as bulwarks.—Survey.

Demand union label shoes
Send us your job printing.

SHILOH MONUMENT READY TO UNVEIL

MISS MILDRED WHITE, OF PARIS, TENN., TO DRAW CURTAIN MAY 17.

MEMORIAL COST \$50,000.00

United Daughters of Confederacy Offering to Memory of Lost Cause To Be Dedicated in Shiloh Park.

Selmer.—The \$50,000 Confederate monument erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Shiloh Park has been completed.

Miss Mildred White of Paris, Tenn., daughter of Mrs. Alexander B. White, director-general of the work, lifts the veil on the afternoon of May 17, following impressive ceremonies.

The monument covers a ground of 50 x 22 feet, the die being 35 feet wide. The figures are bronze, the panels are gray Georgia marble and the base is North Carolina granite. In the center of the monument are three figures—"Death," "Night" and "Confederacy"—which Sculptor Frederick C. Hibbard of Chicago portrays in idea of "Defeated Victory." On the first day of the Battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, the Confederates were victorious. "Death" took away the commander-in-chief, Albert Sidney Johnston, and "Night" brought reinforcements to the Federals. The figure of "Death" is taking the laurel wreath of victory away from "Confederacy," while "Night" stands ready to complete the victory.

Knoxville.—More than 2,500 persons are expected to attend the annual meeting of the East Tennessee educational association, which will convene in Knoxville Oct. 25. An exhibit of school work from every school in the eastern division of the state will be one of the features.

Humboldt.—Owing to a slight technicality in failure to print a part of the election notice, the record issue voted in Humboldt for high school building has been declared illegal and another election has been called May 15.

Lynnville.—After wandering in the open for four nights and three days without food or shelter, Mrs. Masala in the woods about five miles from here.

Covington.—Chaplain J. B. Brazier, who was chaplain on the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila, and who is the third senior chaplain in the U. S. navy, spoke at the courthouse here.

Lexington.—Recruiting Officer M. G. Fitzhugh for the U. S. army, who has been stationed here for several months, received orders from the department to close the local recruiting office on May 10.

Jackson.—The democratic primary to elect candidates for the positions of judge and attorney general of the sixteenth judicial circuit of Tennessee was set for July 29.

Ripley.—The people of Lauderdale county are aroused as never before over the impending danger of food shortage.

Jackson.—A portion of the right car of M. H. Taylor was bitten off by a horse. When Mr. Taylor started across the street to his office, the vicious horse made a lunge at him and bit off a considerable portion of his ear.

Rogersville.—Floyd Vickers, arrested here and charged with killing James Blizard, near Gate City, Va., 20 years ago, agreed to return to Virginia. Blizard was found dead in bed, chopped to pieces with an ax, and the grand jury returned an indictment against Vickers, who had disappeared.

Washington, D. C.—The war department issued an order instructing Major F. D. Foulis to go to Memphis for the purpose of inspecting the several sites offered for establishing a permanent aviation training school near that city.

Jackson.—Mass meetings in the interest of the public safety and food preparedness campaign in West Tennessee are being held daily throughout Madison county, under the direction of Judd Brooks, farm demonstration agent, and Mrs. Margaret Lansden, county home economics agent.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. John Morris, of Somerville, Tenn., last week appointed a first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps of the army, has been placed on the list of doctors who are available and who may be sent to France at once.

Service Appreciated.

"Several men have been with the company for more than thirty years. What shall we do to show our appreciation?"

"Um! Let's see. Suppose we give each man a gold star on his collar."

"Shall we require the men to pay for the same?"

"No, that would hardly be fair. The company will pay half."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Send us your job printing.

LABOR RALLIES TO NATION'S AID

Opens Union Door to Provide Men For Government Shops.

WORK IN FEDERAL PLANTS

Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor Proves Its Loyalty by Letting Down Barriers Against Nonunion Workers—To Mobilize All Artisans.

For the first time in the history of union labor in this country, officers of the internationals in Philadelphia say, the barriers between union and nonunion labor have been torn down in an effort to mobilize the skilled artisans for work at the navy yards and federal arsenals. While the union men have charge of this work, directed from the headquarters of the American Federation in Washington, the nonunion artisans are obtained as speedily as possible and sent to the federal plants.

Plans for the labor mobilization have been worked out by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Secretary of War Baker and Albert J. Berres, secretary of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor at Washington.

Charles F. Scott, international deputy organizer of the Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, and William A. Kelton, business agent of the machinists of the Philadelphia district, explained the mobilization.

"There is no union and nonunion labor as far as our labors are concerned," Scott said, "and if the newspapers would only publish this mobilization plan any nonunion man who wants work would know where to come. We have forty recruiting officers all over the country getting boilermakers, shipbuilders and men for navy yard work."

"And it is a hard job. There are so many private plants which pay higher wages than the government, that while the labor men are patriotic they also have to take into consideration the high cost of living. But the government, through agreement with the labor leaders, suspended the eight hour law. So a man can work ten or fifteen hours now if he wants to and gets time and one-half for all overtime. In that way he really makes more money. If he only knew it, than under the contract system."

"This mobilization was up to us, and it is the first time we tore down the barriers against nonunion labor. We believe that working with union men they will become unionized, though, and that this crisis only means a strengthening of our forces. We fought the bill to permit the government to commandeer labor, and when the teeth were taken out of the bill it was up to us to make good. And that is what we are doing. We keep a census of the men we feel that we can get, and when Secretary Berres sent us word we got to the front and got busy bringing in the skilled men. We are just as much recruiting officers as anybody getting men for the army and navy."

Under the mobilization plan all union men are asked to submit their names, addresses, classification of the service and if they will accept federal employment. These are sent in duplicate to international headquarters at Kansas City, from where they are forwarded to the army and navy departments.

When there is a shortage of men the bureau heads at Washington send word to Berres. The civil service examiner for the district in which the navy yard or arsenal is situated is given a list of men, and he personally visits the candidates at their homes. If they pass they are given transportation to the navy yards or arsenals.

Whenever the supply of labor is inadequate the international officers go about the country seeking nonunion men willing to accept government employment. They present their names to the civil service examiner, and he visits them and obtains their qualifications.

Scott said he would not seek any "war machinists," as he termed the munitions workers who had flocked to those plants and had had no training as machinists in peace times.

Business Agent Kelton of the Machinists' union said he had made even easier arrangements to handle his end at Philadelphia. He said all international officers had made arrangements with the civil service examiners to have them telephone whenever there was an emergency force required.

Kelton has had all the machinists in this section card indexed, together with the number of nonunion men who might be available. As soon as he receives the word Kelton will have the local officers busy rounding up men, union and nonunion, to be sent to the Parkway building, where they will be first examined by Kelton and others and if found efficient will be sent to the Federal building for civil service examination.

"I have put a hundred men in League Island alone," said Kelton, "and we make no distinction. We figure that these men will join the union anyway after they have been working in the navy yards for a time. We get posters, too, from the Civil Service Board showing the number of men required at the various federal plants, and if there are too many for government purposes here we see that they have their fares paid to other places where they can be used."

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"MADE IN AMERICA"

Enlist!

Enlist for America!
 Enlist to keep American money in America for the benefit of Americans.
 Enlist in the fight to boom "Made In America" products.
 Enlist in the army of patriotic citizens of this great and peaceful land who believe in spending their money for American goods only so that they will benefit themselves and the poor man who is out of work.

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO F. E. TROTTER, Mrs. GEORGE STRATTON, Mrs. J. G. CLAYTON, EDGAR VANDEU EN, WILLIAM G. TROTTER, JASON W. MIXTER, Mrs. — ETILGE, AND THE UNKNOWN HEIRS OF EDGAR TROTTER

State of Tennessee et al. vs. F. E. Trotter, et al.

State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15280

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, F. E. Trotter, Mrs. J. G. Clayton, William G. Trotter, Edgar Vandeu en, Mrs. George Stratton, Jason W. Mixter, M. S. — Etilge and the unknown heirs of Edgar Trotter whose residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants' property, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of June next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 12th day of May, 1917.

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

This 28th day of April 1917

Roy A. Johnston, Sol.

May 5 12 19 26 1917

Non-Resident Attachment Notice.

Service Garage Co. vs. L. C. Rumbaugh

Before J. R. Ailor Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tenn.

In this cause, it appears by affidavit that the defendant L. C. Rumbaugh is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a non resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him and an original attachment having been issued and returned to me with levy upon an Overland Roadster Automobile it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, for four consecutive weeks, commanding that said defendant, appear before me, at my office in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 16th of May, 1917 and make defense to said suit, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

This 17th day of April 1917

J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.

FRED C. HOUK, Sol.

We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.

TO OSCAR CHESSE

Alice Chessor vs. Oscar Chessor

State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15308

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Oscar Chessor is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of July next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 12th day of May, 1917.

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

May 12 19 26 June 2 1917

TO WM. C. RILEY

Laura V. Riley vs. Wm. C. Riley

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15283

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Wm. C. Riley is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of June next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 19th day of April 1917.

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

B. E. N. Moore, Sol.

April 21-28 May 5-12-1917

TO JULIUS WILLIAMS

Isabella Blair Williams vs. Julius Williams

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15216

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Julius Williams is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that the defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of June next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 2nd day of May 1917.

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

Powers & Thornburgh, Solrs.

May, 5 12 19 26 1917

STAUBS THEATRE

Friday and Saturday, May 18 and 19

Matinee and Night. Farewell Engagement

D. W. Griffith's 8th Wonder of the World

18,000 People 3,000 Horses



Cost \$500,000 Took 8 Months to Produce

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 30

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—"The Birth of a Nation" will never be presented in any but the highest class theatres and at prices charged for the best theatrical attractions.

SEE decisive battle of the Civil War; Sherman's march to the sea; cities built up only to be destroyed before the tragedy of the death of Abraham Lincoln; Petersburg at the crest of the mighty invasion; how bravely the mothers and sisters did their part; history in the making.